

noid process. The symphysis extends 3 inches 6 lines; and the teeth-series occupies nearly one-half of the upper margin from the tip to the coronoid process, measuring 9 inches 4 lines in length, and the free part of the margin to the extremity of the coronoid process 10 inches.

I know nothing of the other parts of the skeleton.

On my first voyage across the Atlantic, I saw seven *Globiocephali* swimming near the vessel, in 10° N. lat., on the 2nd November, 1850 (see my 'Reise nach Brasilien,' Berlin, 1852, p. 43), and observed them for a long time. I suppose these animals would be of the same species as the one here described; and if so, their whole external appearance is identical with the figure given by Couch (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 1st ser. vol. ix. 1842, pl. 6). But as I did not see the under-side of the swimming animal, I cannot say whether this species has the white spot which is characteristic of the European animal.

VIII.—*On a new Volute*. By Prof. M'Coy.

[Plate II. fig. 1.]

*Voluta Thatcheri* (M'Coy). Pl. II. fig. 1.

Slender, elongate fusiform; greatest width (which is near the middle of the body-whorl) only half the length of the body-whorl; about ten tubercles on the penultimate whorl, slightly below the middle; only about seven on the shoulder of the body-whorl, from their being obsolete near the outer lip. Seven thick plaits on the columella, the two posterior smaller than the rest, which are nearly equal. Colour a white ground, with a row of elongate quadrangular spots on the suture and two broad spiral bands of hieroglyphic markings on the body-whorl, one just below the tubercles and the other near the anterior end; in front of the latter an irregular row of small quadrate spots; all the markings pale yellowish brown ("burnt-sienna" colour); traces of a yellowish reticulation between the bands.

Length of the last three whorls 2 inches 10 lines, width 1 inch  $1\frac{1}{2}$  line; length of penultimate and antepenultimate whorls together 6 lines.

I name this beautiful *Volute* after Mr. Charles M. Thatcher, of Melbourne, an enthusiastic and acute conchologist, who perceived the probable novelty of the species from the most obvious characters of the slender form and seven plaits to the pillar—a combination of characters separating it from all others I know. Mr. Thatcher has added the specimen to the National-Museum Collection at Melbourne. The spire is broken.

Habitat unknown.